

## The Weekly Register.

POINT PLEASANT, VA.

THURSDAY : SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

## TO ALL CONCERNED.

The time of many of our six months' subscribers will expire in a few days.—We hope all such will remember to renew their subscriptions immediately.

## To Volunteers.

It will be seen by reference to the notice below, that our last county court has definitely determined to pay every volunteer in our county the thirty dollars extra bounty originally promised to the first one hundred and twenty-five men that enlisted. This is eminently just, and will meet the approbation of all loyal men in the county. When the number was limited to 125 men, the last call for 300,000 men had not been made and of course the Court could not have been expected to have anticipated and provided for it. It will be seen by an item in this paper, that under this last call, West Virginia's quota is 4,650 men, and it becomes all to consider whether enough have already volunteered to insure exemption from the impending draft. For our part we are free to confess, that a draft is certain, notwithstanding so many have volunteered. If we could have known two weeks ago just how many men we had to raise under the last call, no doubt we would have had our proportion by this time; but we could not ascertain our quota before, and now find that under the last call it is double what many supposed it would be. As we had but one company to raise under the first call the impression has obtained throughout our county that two companies, or 206 men would meet both calls, as each call was for an equal number; but it will be remembered that 2080 men was assigned this State then, but now it is more than double the number. The first call was for two new regiments, the last for two other regiments and enough besides to fill all old regiments to the maximum number. It was very unfortunate that we could not sooner have been informed what was demanded of us, but it now can be remedied, only by immediately "falling into line." As orders may be received any moment to stop enlistments, he only is wise who seizes this last opportunity and volunteers.

## NOTICE.

By an order of the County Court of Mason, at its last September Term, all persons volunteering in the said County before the 10th of September inst., will be entitled to the County Bounty of thirty dollars, exclusive of the Bounties paid by the General Government, but on and after said 10th day of September inst., said County Bounty will positively cease.

SAMUEL WINDON,  
Sheriff of Mason co.

September 1st, 1862.

The Superintendent of the Government Telegraph probably quit making appointments on account of the lack of the right kind of timber, after he filled the office at this place. We, in our simplicity, had supposed that a telegraph line owned by the government and superintended and managed by persons who are paid by the Government, should be used for the best interest of the Government, (and such indeed may be the case in other places) but it is not so here. Here, an individual who is not recognized as belonging to a certain clique, is not permitted to see the official dispatches from commanding Generals, informing the country of the result of a desperate battle, almost in sight of the National Capitol, unless he chooses to be taxed to the tune of ten cents.—This pious way of doing business is low, mean,—it is contemptible. We ask if it is authorized by the Government officials? If such is the case, wouldn't it be as well for Abraham to stop the bungling before he attempts to save at the spitgot?

It is stated that A. G. Jenkins has recently resigned his seat in the rebel Congress, and has been appointed Brigadier-General of Rebel Cavalry, to operate in this particular section of the country.—We presume the redoubtable Albert Galatin will do big things waging war upon unarmed men and defenceless women and children as he did before, for we suppose from appearances now, that the people of Western Virginia will be left exposed, as they were during his former raids.

"ETERNAL vigilance is the price of Liberty," and one dollar in advance, is the price of the Register.

## CURIOSITY.

Our love for something new to tell our neighbor, and the disposition to pry into matters that should remain secret, has been ever since the commencement of the war and continues to be the bane of our military success. If an important military movement is contemplated, some shrewd, cunning newspaper correspondent must pry about headquarters, and root through all the officers' camps till he succeeds in discovering some inkling of it, and then he puts this circumstance and that together, and shrewdly guesses the balance and forthwith blazes it forth to the world, to tickle the greedy ears of his employers patrons, to the edification of the traitorous enemy and the supreme disgust of all truly loyal men. If General Cox drags off part of his forces from the Kanawha Valley to reinforce General Pope, some meddling, quizzing, prying, eays dropping, news-monger, in the employ of some smart metropolitan Eastern journals, must needs forward all the details, to be spread abroad, in order to increase the sale of his paper, and give the rebels timely warning. Our inordinate curiosity has lost us much, and indeed has grown to be an intolerable nuisance, that calls loudly for abatement. After any contemplated move has been consummated, it is time enough for the fact to be telegraphed and published. If an enterprise or maneuver is successful, then is time enough to give it to the public, if it is unsuccessful, it certainly ought to be satisfactory to wait for its publication.

The sensible portion of loyal men are entirely willing to forego whatever pleasure is derived from early news, and to wait till its complete accomplishment, and if the news is disastrous we certainly will learn it soon enough. We then call upon the constituted authorities to suppress every paper that sends forth premature information, and to imprison every rascally scribbler that hereafter dispatches or writes treason-aiding items.

## Sale of Rebel Real Estate.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the Government to sell real estate in the insurrectionary States, on non-payment of the direct taxes, proceedings are soon to be instituted in Virginia. Under the direction of J. C. Underwood, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, the tax Commissioners appointed for the State of Virginia by the President—John Hawxhurst, John Lewis and Lewis Ruffner—are to sell at public vendue certain rebel estates in the counties of Fairfax and Fauquier, the proceeds to be put into the Treasury. Persons now absent from their estates can return, and by proving their loyalty to the Government, and paying interest and per centage for expenses, redeem their property. The estates of the eminent rebels, John A. Washington and Gen. Lee, will be among the first thus disposed of.

The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the United States government under the recent requisition of the President for 300,000 militiamen from the several States, as follows:—Pennsylvania, 45,321; New York, 59,705; Ohio, 36,853; Illinois, 26,148; Massachusetts, 19,080; Indiana, 21,250; Wisconsin, 11,904; Virginia, 4,650; Vermont, 4,898; Rhode Island, 2,712; Connecticut, 7,143; Delaware, 1,720; Iowa, 10,570; Maine, 9,690; Maryland, 8,532; Michigan, 11,555; Minnesota, 4,650; New Hampshire, 5,053; New Jersey, 10,478; Missouri, 8,721; Tennessee, 4,800; Kansas, 1,719.

The President has promptly and properly dismissed from the army, disgraced, the officers of the 71st O. V. I., who have published a card stating that they advised Col. Rodney Mason to surrender Clarksville. It is high time to make clean work of the cowards who have been surrendring so meekly whenever a few ragged Scotch made their appearance and set up a noise. Nothing more disgraceful ever occurred in the history of the world, than the surrender of Murfreesboro' Clarksville, and half a dozen minor places. If the cowards who surrender are scorned out of the community, it may serve commanders of small points as a warning. The people will not bear patiently of any more tame surrenders.

The notorious alien-secessionist W. J. Kenny, has again cursed us with his presence. On the evening of his return, the rebels of all grades could be seen entering his house, for what purpose we know not, but we are certain it was

LETTER FROM THE NINTH VA.  
Headquarters Gauley, Bridge Va.,  
August 28, 1862.

Mr. Editor: If there is any such thing as a Point Pleasant paper, I would like to see it. I would freely give twenty-five cents for one copy of the Register every week I hear of them occasionally, one package got to Gauley Bridge while I was at Meadow Bluff, but "nary" paper has ever come into my sight.

Yesterday we had a big scare here at Gauley, some bushwhackers fired at wounded one of our pickets on the Summerville road. The rebels about 200 in number crossed the road near Summerville and captured two of our transportation teams, consisting of eight horses and three men, and took them off eastward. Several companies from the Ohio Regiment were sent in pursuit, but will not probably overtake them. It is nonsense for infantry to run after rebel cavalry. Our Regiment has been through a thorough purging of late, Lieut. Col. Starr, was taken from us at Summerville—Col. Leonard Skinner has resigned, this leaves Maj. Ben. Skinner in command. Major Skinner is a worthy man, fully competent for his position, and should be promoted to Colonel. He is cool and deliberate, and has no mercy for a rebel; he is firm in his discipline, decisive in action, and above all, he is sober and honest, and in a fight he is a perfect tiger.

Capt. J. C. Wheeler, has resigned and gone home. The boys all feel very much encouraged to think Uncle Sam is going to work a plan to make every one help do the work that so justly belongs to them. We begin to believe that we are going to do something. Yours, &c., NINTH.

## MASON COUNTY.

At a meeting held at the Court House on Monday, September 1st, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the recent act for additional troops for suppressing rebellion, the loyal citizens of West Virginia have rallied with patriotic ardor to the flag of their country, to support and perpetuate the Union or die in its defense, and have shown a zeal in itself of the Government, that merits consideration, and whereas it is the duty of the 13th Regiment of Virginia, now recruiting at Point Pleasant, to be led by Virginians, therefore

Resolved, 1. That the field officers of the Thirtieth Regiment should not be appointed from other States, but should be conferred on citizens of Virginia, and that the wishes of the said regiment in this respect should be respected.

2. That the first resolution is not intended to disparage or reflect upon, citizens of other States, but to encourage our own.

3. That we do hereby censure and denounce all undue influences brought to bear upon the appointing power, for the appointment of all such officers, whether by citizens of this or other States, and that in all appointments, the object should be, to select those most competent irrespective of favoritism.

4. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Governor Pierpont, and that they be published in the Point Pleasant Weekly Register, and other loyal papers in Virginia.

On motion the meeting adjourned.  
GEO STEPHENSON, Chairman.  
George W. Pullins, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hartford City and vicinity, held at the M. E. Church for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, Rev. J. M. Phelps, chaplain of the 9th Va. Regt. in a very able address urged upon the people their duty in that respect and the duty of throwing their whole influence in support of the Government in all its efforts to suppress this infernal rebellion.

George Willing and W. Harper having been appointed committee on Resolutions introduced the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved country is now in a state of civil war which is spreading desolation and ruin throughout almost every section, and whereas it is the highest importance to the welfare of the nation that this suicidal and unholy rebellion be brought to a speedy close.—Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, the loyal citizens of Hartford City and vicinity, feel it our indispensable duty and highest privilege to do all in our power, not only by sending men and giving money for the outfitting of this much desired and, that it is also our duty to sustain the Government of the United States in the use of whatever means and in the use of whatever power it may deem necessary for the purpose of crushing out treason, and speedily restoring peace and happiness to this distracted country.

Resolved, That we are strongly attach-

Resolved, That John S. Carlile having betrayed the confidence of his constituents we hereby repudiate his treacherous course and request him to resign his seat in the United States Senate and in the event of his failure to do this we demand his expulsion therefrom as a traitor to his God and his country.

Resolved, That Hon. W. T. Willey in his honest and manly course in the Senate of the United States has our highest regards and most ardent support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Point Pleasant Register, and that we request other loyal papers in Western Virginia to copy.

G. W. Murdock was then called out and made an earnest and patriotic appeal to the people to promptly respond to the call the Government is making upon them.

G. W. MURDOCK, President.  
J. M. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

## BUFFALO ITEMS.

BY PEG.

These dry times when items are not rained down, it is hard matter to get any thing of interest, and I am almost ready to peg out, for an item of life and interest.

On Monday morning early, Mr. R. A. Shank, living on 18 mile creek, was awakened from his sleep by some unusual noise, but supposing it to be only the cat overturning something, paid no attention to it, until the noise was repeated. He got up went out of doors and looked for the cause of the disturbance, but saw nothing, thinking it might be on the other side of the house, he went around, but could not discover anything—just as he was entering the house he was fired upon by some person concealed, and was so close that the fire and smoke from the weapon came in his face. The report deafened him for a time; being confused and frightened, he attempted to enter his house hastily, he slipped and fell, at the same instant he was again fired upon by a second person.—His falling saved his life I have no doubt. Other citizens have been disturbed, living in the same neighborhood. Hay-burning and shooting is becoming too frequent, and I firmly believe that it is the work of some low, cunning rebels, to raise a disturbance in the neighborhood that they may glut their peculiar instincts to steal, plunder and murder.

Punam county has provided quite liberally for the Volunteers, who obeying the great call of their country, in her present distress, may come forward to the rescue. Having a prospect of aid from the county, our able-bodied men should no longer hesitate. It is your country now dishonored and shamefully abused that calls upon you for help.—The Government of the United States has been more than parental toward us, has defended and protected our lives and property, and given us the proud name of citizens of the United States.

This Government has given you all the blessings which man can enjoy.—Freedom of speech, thought and religion, you have enjoyed, with none to say thou shalt not, nor what doest thou! A gigantic and bloody rebellion is now shaking the nation to its center, laying waste the fruitful fields and valleys, cities and villages, and robbing many heart-stones of the devoted ones, causing sorrow and desolation to fall like lead upon the heart. This mighty rebellion the offspring of passion, envy, hatred, ambition, ignorance and pride; now seeks with more than a devil's zeal to destroy, waste and consume the blessings of the farmer, where the protection of the government arms made it safe for him to follow the good old plow, and look forward to a harvest of plenty. The rebels are now working with the will like the rebellious angels when inspired by a blind ambition, they would willingly have destroyed Heaven, rather than have served the Great Ruler of Heaven and earth.

Pretended friends of our country are insinuating themselves into favor, only to act wolf in sheep's clothing, and carry off the fleece; not caring for the sheep of the fold. To crush this wicked rebellion, our government has called for 300,000 additional volunteers, to restore order and obedience to the Constitution and laws, and to vindicate our honor as a nation, which has been insulted with impunity since our bright banner was desecrated by a rebel's touch, and the Devils in human form spread forth the banner of civil fratricidal war. Seeing that these things are so, and our bleeding country calling like an outraged maiden to her brothers strong and brave to deliver her from the brute that would

when duty calls away to the tented field?—let my strong arm help to give the tyrant, "pride and love of power," the fatal blow. You whose circumstances will permit need no thoughts of mine to prompt you to duty, when you see your country calls you. Look at your brothers everywhere, see them hastening away to the tented field, to share the wild excitement of battle and the hardships of a soldier's life, and enjoy the proud satisfaction of being patriots. The day is almost here, when our friends will return from the war. Rebellion will be crushed in the land forever, and our brave volunteers will be welcomed home by thousands of warm hearts. Come volunteer and enjoy those proud blessings, with your brave brothers who have gone to the field before you. So mote it be.

A Desperate Encounter between General Milroy and Five Rebel Cavalrymen. On Monday morning General Milroy, who holds the extreme left of General Sigel's corps, stepped out of his tent, and had not proceeded ten paces before he was brought face to face with five cavalrymen. He immediately cried out, "Who are you?" The answer was, "Southern soldiers." But they no sooner had the words out of their mouth than Gen. Milroy drew his revolver and fired. The first shot struck his own horse's neck, but the next struck a cavalryman in the knee, and passing through that, killed his horse. He fired the remaining four charges, when the cavalrymen fled, leaving their wounded companion on General Milroy's hands.—The man immediately afterward had his leg amputated by one of our surgeons.—[Frederick (Md.) Examiner.]

The Prize Taken on the Mississippi. The results of the expedition are as follows: Captured steamboat Fair Play with five thousand two hundred and sixty stand of arms, nearly all new Enfield rifles, nearly six thousand set of accoutrements, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores; entire camp equipment of two rebel regiments with forty prisoners and about a hundred head of horses and mules; four pieces of artillery, two prisoners and a great quantity of ammunition at Haines's Bluff.

The expedition has been a glorious success. The transports and rams are coming up loaded with captured arms and stores. The arms were intended for Hindman's forces at Little Rock.—They were brought from some place in Mississippi to Milliken's Bend, where the rebels felt so secure that, though evening they had concluded not to unload her until morning. She was discovered by the Benton. Capt. Phelps immediately ordered the lights hid, and approached her without firing a gun. The first intimation the rebels had of their presence was Captain Phelps and his boarders on their decks.

The notorious punch-making George N. Sanders is the "Confederate Envoy" who escaped into Canada and thence sailed for Europe. The Montreal Gazette says it is rumored that the object of his mission is to take an offer of the Confederate Government to Britain and France of absolute free trade with the Southern States if they will pay the Confederate war debt. If that don't catch the gudgeon, George is prepared to promise gradual, emancipation—probably very gradual, says a caustic contemporary.

Among the prisoners captured by our troops at Kirkville, Mo., a few days since in the fight with guerrillas, were found fifteen who had taken the oath of allegiance—sworn not to take up arms against the United States or the Provisional Government of Missouri. These men were tried at a drum-head court-martial, and the evidence for their guilt being indisputable, they were sentenced to be shot. Col. McNeil approved the sentence, signed the death warrant—and every one of them was shot.

MORGAN, THE GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, A GOOD JUDGE OF "SOMETHING TO TAKE" AS WELL AS HORSEFLESH.—Morgan's

thieves, during their brief stay in this place, found time to break into our office and steal our flags, which they sacrilegiously tore up and rampled in the dust. They also broke into our desk and stole a bottle of "Bitters" which had been presented to us by Dr. Roback. We are very sorry we forgot to flavor the Bitters with a dose of strychnine or ratsbane. Richmond (Ky.) Messenger.

It is reported that George Francis Train, the eloquent representative and advocate of Northern loyalty in England was consigned to prison on the 1st inst., in that country.

The "Atlantic Monthly."

The August number of this favorite Magazine is before us, full of good reading. The opening chapter—"The New Gymnasium," by Dr. Windship—is worth the price of subscription. The Atlantic is winning monthly laurels for its publishers, and we wish it God speed on its high-toned and patriotic way. Terms:—Three dollars per annum.—

Two bridges were burned on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad last week. A log train was nearly destroyed, besides other damage. They were supposed to be fired by rebel sympathizers.—We understand that the road will be guarded after this, so that if anybody wants to fire up, they will be fired down.—Athens Messenger.

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take that post two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's Division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria Pike. Reno and one division of Heintzelman's corps, to march on Greenwell; and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces to Greenwell were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the P. M. on the 27th, and after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stands of arms. This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated in three hours' advance. He retreated by Centerville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel late this P. M. A severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centerville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

[Signed] JONAS FORT,  
Major-General.

Morgan Marching Against Fort Donelson. CHICAGO, August 31.—Dispatches received at headquarters here state that General Morgan was marching on Fort Donelson for the purpose of attacking it. The number of his force is not ascertained. Memphis advices say: "On the 25th, Colonel Wood attacked 3,000 rebels at Bolivar, completely routing them after a short engagement.—Our loss, one killed. Rebel loss not stated. "The rebel steamer Fairplay, captured up the Yazoo river a few days since, has arrived here. "Gen. Curtis and staff has arrived here. The General has leave of absence

The Secret of Garibaldi's Expedition Unfolded. Letters received by persons connected with the European leaders in Italy and Hungary give some new information on the subject of Garibaldi's expedition, which materially changes its character.—According to these letters, the plan of the great Italian leader is not to strike a blow at Rome, a deed which, however successful would still leave Italy shorn from her finest province, but to attack Austria, which is the only foe of his country and her only oppressor. In consequence, he is said to have an understanding with Kossuth, who is going to move on Hungary at the head of an army of Serbs and Montenegrins, whilst he (Garibaldi) will direct one of his corps upon some of the Austrian provinces on the border of the Adriatic, and the other in some other place still unknown. The object of that triple expedition is to connect the cause of Italy and the Danubian provinces into a grand demonstration against Austria, to revolutionize all the dissatisfied provinces of that empire, and to make it so busy at home that it will have no strength left to defend Venice, which will then fall into Garibaldi's hands. Once the Italians are masters of that province and of the whole navigation of the Adriatic, nothing can prevent Rome from becoming the seat of the government; for Italy will then be one of the strongest nations of the continent, and perfectly capable to obtain by herself that justice and the right to which she is certainly entitled.

In his speech at Philadelphia Gen. Corcoran said: "I will not allow any politics to interfere with me and the discharge of my duty. [Great cheering.] I take the Know-nothing by the hand as a brother if he carries a musket or a sword alongside of me. [Renewed applause.] I care not where a man comes from or what his politics are. I know no man but as he discharges his duty to the flag."

## THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Army of Virginia.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28—

To Major-General H. W. Halleck,

General in Chief:

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